

# Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 26, 1845.  
For Congress, Fifth District.  
WILLIAM W. WICK.

**Signs.**  
The congressional election is now only about a week ahead. Not a rumor has been or is afloat concerning the Abolition candidate, except that he is a thorough Abolitionist, and a very respectable old gentleman. Not a rumor has been or is afloat concerning Mr. Foley, except some wondrous how he ever came to think himself qualified for a place in Congress, and some occasional hints that he has too much to say about one of his competitors to comport with decency and good taste, or, as some say, with truth. But concerning the Democratic candidate, the following rumors are afloat.

1. That he is an Abolitionist. 2. That he is a slaveholder. 3. That he has changed his religion. 4. That he has taken to swearing and talking smut. 5. That he drinks. 6. That he will not thank Whigs for their votes. 7. That he has declared that he will vote with his party right or wrong. 8. That he prefers foreigners over citizens. 9. That he is a Native American. 10. That he was once an Anti-Texas man. 11. That he took the benefit of the bankrupt or insolvent law; and lastly, that Mr. Foley has fairly driven him from the political field and got him cured! All news in Indianapolis!

**Swapping.**  
We caution the Democracy of this county against the trickery of the Whigs of every description. One game intended to be played off, is to get votes for their candidates for representatives by promising to vote for our Congressional candidate. Do no such thing. They know they cannot elect their Congressman, and no doubt many of the leading Whigs will vote against him or not vote at all. Hence do not be deceived in swapping; but vote for your own worthy, able and excellent candidate.

**Bone, Hamilton and Tipton.**  
We regret to learn that there is some difficulty about a democratic candidate for Senator from the above counties. We know but little about the cause of this difficulty, except that it grows out of personal feelings. It is lamentable, that any considerations of this nature should subject us to the risk of loss, perhaps of the United States' Senate; and we should doubt exceedingly the political integrity of any man who would be selfish enough to inflict even the risk of such an evil upon his party. No one guilty of it should ever be forgiven. In politics, such conduct should be set down as an unpardonable sin. We are induced to speak of this matter, as we have received an anonymous communication desiring us to nominate a certain person, who for some reason failed to receive the nomination of the people in convention. Another thing. Split Tickets are to be printed at the Journal office, for the above district, to accomplish some object, not likely, we presume, to be very favorable to the democratic party. Our friends should be on the lookout against deception of this kind.

**Decatur County.**  
Royal P. Cobb is a candidate for representative, in Decatur county. Those who are acquainted with him speak of him in the highest terms. He is deservedly popular, and highly esteemed. It will be fortunate for his county and the State should he be elected.

"When we assumed charge of this paper we determined never to so far forget what we deemed the true position of an editor as to engage in personal invective."—*Journal*, July 23.

The same paper contains these invectives against a late editor in Ohio, viz: "effeminate," "craven-spirited and cowardly," &c. Further: alluding to a letter of "A member of the 23rd Congress," recently published in the State Sentinel, it classed him as a "fool."

We are as hostile to personality, in every respect, as the Journal can possibly be. But we shall not suffer any one to assail us, especially on the subject of religious opinion, (with which they have legitimately nothing at all to do,) with impunity. This is an affair of conscience, which no man has a just right to assail, in a political newspaper; and to do so, is to be guilty of a moral crime, which should put the assailant out of the pale of toleration. No real Christian or honest man will ever be guilty of it: knaves and hypocrites frequently will, and should be treated accordingly.

"We had something to say about *slimy toads* the other day. There is a fellow in town who swears absolutely that we meant him!"

We stated also, that the *imputations* of base conduct and motives, by the Cincinnati Herald, against a certain gentleman of this city, were groundless and untrue. The same fellow therefore swears that we deny a *right* of the gentleman to Deput! If fools can't understand English, it is not our fault.

The same chap further contends that murder is a "domestic affair" if perpetrated by a man on his wife, and therefore that silence in such a case best befits those who are disposed not to interfere in petty family jars. A most wise and discriminating Dogberry! No wonder he is in such *favor* with the public!

"We copy the following from the Cambridge Reveler, not so much for the compliment to ourselves, as for the additional rebuke given by the spirited editor in the concluding sentence, to such officious and heartless intermeddlers:  
Ex-Gov. RAY.—Our friends of the "Sentinel" speak of the newspaper gossip about the Ex-Governor in a manner creditable to themselves, though with no very flattering tone to some of the graceless and heartless scribbles of the day, "which are being copied with avidity" by some papers, as if all were true. We are glad to see this withering rebuke from the Sentinel. Men who delight in publishing such articles, must either have very little reflection, or very little sympathy for the feelings of those on whom they inflict such wanton and cruel wounds.

"Thieves, swindlers and common Blacklegs will find Indianapolis, about this time, rather indelible for a profitable exhibition of their ingenuity. The publication of the "Mysteries" has made it unhealthy here for persons of their temperament. A little practice has quickened the latent energies of the police, and even the citizens are no longer afraid to stop a thief in the street, if they catch him in "the act."

COMING.—The thermometer has ranged, this week from 50 to 98. If it should continue thus the coming week, we may reasonably expect the approach of regular warm weather.

P.S. On Tuesday the thermometer indicated nearly blood heat. On Friday the weather had changed so that it was uncomfortably cool without fire.

The season for harvesting is delightful; and the crops now being secured, are beyond all precedent. Give thanks.

Mr. Marks Crume died near Lafayette, on the 17th inst.

They have had another great fire in New York, by which it is stated that two hundred buildings were destroyed.

**Carleton and Brother.**  
"Money is scarce." Who wonders! A continual stream is pouring into Carleton's for his new, beautiful and cheap goods. It will be well for those who wish *bargains* to look over our advertising columns. At Carleton's, no one can fail to be suited, the ladies especially. Those desirous of a full examination should go early in the morning, which not only improves the roses in their pretty cheeks, but gives them a better chance to avoid the crowd usually attendant. Besides, the young ladies can judge by the looks of the young gentlemen how they feel in the morning, and appear to better advantage themselves. And further, it is getting fashionable for young gentlemen to select life partners in the morning. We always did! Don't forget Carleton.

**Another Rogue Caught.**  
On Wednesday evening last, a rascal calling himself John Stump, alias — Morris, and said to be a brother of the pipe-lay who was arrested here last year, was caught in the act of stealing a box of laces from Carleton's store. The "boys" had been watching him all day, as he appears to be a horse thief, having brought horses here, which he succeeded in trading off. In less than two minutes after he stole the laces, he was arrested, being instantly and fully captured, taken before a magistrate and fully committed.

From present appearances, we shall send quite a force to assist in building the new Penitentiary at Jeffersonville; and more are in prospect. Our citizens generally should be watchful.

**Charge of Swindling.**  
On Thursday evening a man named Henry or H. F. Peepaugh, was brought before the Mayor on complaint of Henry Simpson Carow, who made oath that Peepaugh had obtained from him money on false pretences; and refused to return the same. Carow is a Philadelphian of very gentlemanly address, and Peepaugh, who dresses very respectably, hails from some place in Ohio. They became stage-coach companions from Centerville to this city, and arrived here on Wednesday night. Carow stated that Peepaugh had won his confidence on the way, so that he had no doubt of his honesty; that on Thursday morning Peepaugh visited his room at the Palmer House, and in a friendly way proposed to get Carow's paper money exchanged for gold, which would be more current on the road; that Peepaugh represented that he could make this exchange to better advantage than Carow himself; that he let him have \$307.00 for this purpose; that Peepaugh had returned to him during the day nearly a hundred; that he declined on different pretexts to return the balance, but proposed a game of *Euree*, instead; that this increased his previous suspicions, and induced him to demand the return of the money more imperatively, but without success; that Peepaugh tried to give him the slip, but he followed and arrested him in the street. It further appeared in evidence, that after Peepaugh was seized by citizens, they permitted him to return to his room where a crowd followed him, to await a warrant for his arrest; that he called Mr. Blackledge into his room, and admitted that he had near a hundred dollars of Carow's money, but supposed his refusal to give it up would be nothing worse than a breach of trust.

Peepaugh, in default of \$100 bail was committed for trial in the Circuit Court now sitting.

**The Apparent and the Real.**  
The protective tariff laws have always been framed with a design to cheat and deceive those who are robbed by them. To this end, duties are in many instances imposed on weight and measure, instead of cost, and *vice versa*. The per centage actually paid on articles of common use, are exemplified by the following table, carefully made for the N. Y. Post, by personal enquiry, and a comparison of invoices.

| Cut glass, 3 and under    | Nominal duty.  | Actual.     |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Winders, plain or moulded | 14c per lb.    | 158 per ct. |
| Windows, glass, 18x10     | 5c per lb.     | 128 "       |
| Do. above 18x10           | 10c per lb.    | 214 "       |
| Peppermint vials          | \$2.50         | 144 "       |
| Demi-hans                 | 50c            | 165 "       |
| Brown sugar               | 24c            | 71 "        |
| Refined do.               | 5c             | 100 "       |
| Molasses                  | 45-100c        | 51 "        |
| Salt                      | 8c             | 106 "       |
| Roller iron               | \$25           | 77 "        |
| Hoop-iron                 | 24c            | 137 "       |
| Smoothing irons           | 24c            | 210 "       |
| Wood screws               | 12c            | 87 "        |
| Ingrain carpets           | 30c            | 87 "        |
| Bocking and Balze         | 14c            | 60 "        |
| Plain cotton goods        | 12c            | 120 "       |
| Dyed and colored do.      | 30c            | 150 "       |
| Fustians                  | 35c            | 117 1/2 "   |
| Plain silks               | \$2.50 per lb. | 55 "        |
| Tarred cables             | 5c "           | 94 "        |
| White lead                | 4c "           | 66 "        |
| Whiting and Paris white   | 14c "          | 114 "       |
| Anchors                   | 24c "          | 42 "        |
| Anvils                    | 24c "          | 70 "        |
| Chain cables              | 24c "          | 88 "        |
| Trace chains              | 5c "           | 144 "       |
| Ox chains                 | 4c "           | 150 "       |

**BEAUTIES OF THE TARIFF.**—Attention has often been called before to our "Beauties of the Tariff," contrasting the high duties imposed on necessities of popular consumption, with the low ones on luxuries which find their market only among the rich. We have not before seen the article of *Lace* noticed as it is done by a well informed correspondent of the N. Y. Post, as follows:

"The article I wish to refer to is that of *lace*. Every family throughout the country uses more or less of the article of lace, for trimming and other purposes. Silk lace is expensive, and few but the really wealthy can use it in any great quantity. Cotton laces are cheap, and are used by every female who has not means of purchasing the silk article. Now see how these tariff *snakes* have managed to throw the tax, or the burden of this great article of consumption upon the poor, and almost entirely exempt the rich. A few days since, I saw an invoice of the silk lace, amounting to one thousand dollars, which weighed twenty pounds. It pays duty by weight, at the rate of 250 per cent. *Of course*, the whole amount of duty on the invoice was but \$50, or five per cent. 1 at the same time saw an invoice of cotton laces, amounting to one thousand dollars, which paid a duty of 20, or 20 per cent. Let me state it thus: The rich, in buying one thousand dollars worth of lace, pay a tax to the Government of only \$50. The poor or middle class, in buying one thousand dollars worth of lace, pay a tax to the Government of \$200. And this is the tariff so just in itself, so equal in its benefits, and so necessary to the prosperity of the country! Its justice is not robbery, its benefit is not cruelty and wrong. Let its iniquities be swept from the statute book."

**Departure of the Miamies.**  
The Logansport Herald last received, says: "A small number—four or five—of the principal men of the Miami tribe of Indians passed through this place, on yesterday, on their way west, for the purpose of selecting a suitable country for their future residence, west of the Mississippi. The tribe will, we understand, leave for their western homes sometime during the coming year. We almost regret to see that noble race departing from the homes of their ancient fathers. The Miamies are the earliest tribe of Indians known to have existed in this State—perhaps aboriginal to it; and for eloquence and diplomacy in council, for valor, skill and energy in battle, and for dignity, generosity, fidelity, and personal neatness, they were perhaps unequalled by any of the American tribes."

**DREADFUL FIRE AT INDIANAPOLIS.**—The Wheeling Times says:—We are indebted to the kindness of our postmaster for a slip containing the information that a very severe fire has occurred at Indianapolis, Ia. One third of the city is stated to be in ruins, and the post office and many of the public buildings, saved with difficulty.

The "Times" is a *whig* paper.

**Policy of France.**  
The "Presse," a Paris journal, speaking of the possibility of war between England and America, says: "We are far from desiring a war, but it becomes us carefully to examine the various chances which either party has of success, although we would almost dare to affirm that Great Britain will yield, as she has always done, in preference of the menacing attitude of her rival. But it is a historical fact that every time Great Britain has yielded to America, some advantage has accrued to France. The treaty of 1783, by which the Cabinet of St. James recognized the independence of the United States, caused us to recover possession of Senegal, delivered us from an English commissioner residing at Dunkirk, and restored to Spain, our ally, the Florida and Port Mahon, which Great Britain had retained nearly a century. We trust that the example of the treaty of Washington in 1812 will equally bear its fruits."

The same paper further says: "The interest of France is not to favor the breaking up into pieces of the American continent, and the creation of a crowd of little States, possessing neither validity nor real independence. That is the interest of England, not ours. It would be better for us, and for America herself, that Texas, on which we have no claim, should be protected, defended, and fortified by the only power of that vast continent having strength and good prospects, than that it should remain under the dominion of anarchy, foreign intrigues, and all the causes of destruction and ruin which act so deplorably on most of the other independent republics of the New World."

This language, as the Philadelphia Ledger observes, is quite significant of French policy. The French Government very plainly see their own advantage in the yielding of the British to us, and therefore are not quite wild enough to oppose any obstacle to the yielding. And this allusion to Spain, and to the restoration of conquered colonies after a century of possession, is quite significant. Spain once owned Jamaica, and now trembles for Cuba; and France once owned St. Lucia, Tobago, and several other islands, and would gladly recover them. Would France oppose the wish of Spain, its natural ally? As a war between us and the British would afford both an opportunity for settling old accounts, we do not believe that France would throw away the opportunity for the suicidal purpose of aiding an old enemy against an old friend.

**More British "Annexation."**  
The English have added another very important slice of territory to their immense possessions in India. The King of Denmark has sold to the English his territories in India, after a possession of more than 200 years, for the sum of 1,120,000 rix dollars. These territories are the town of Serampore, on the river Hooghly, in the Bay of Bengal, now Calcutta, and the town and district of Trankebar. Serampore is a town of 13,000 inhabitants, well built in the European style, and it has hitherto been the residence of the Governor General of the Danish possessions in the Indies. It is pleasantly situated, and the necessities of life being cheap there, it is much resorted to by many English families, as a preferable residence to Calcutta. Formerly, during the wars between Great Britain and France, as a neutral port, it enjoyed great advantages for commerce, and it became extremely rich. The advantage of this distinction it has been for a long time deprived of, and by the present transfer of its flag, it will of course be permanently lost, if there were before any prospects of its being revived. It has been for many years the principal seat of the Baptist Missionaries in the East, and of that great establishment for the printing of the Scriptures in all the languages of the East. Trankebar is situated on the coast of Coromandel, in the kingdom of Tanjore. It consists of a small territory for which the Danes have paid to the Rajah of Tanjore, an annual rent of 2000 sicca rupees, from the year 1616. It is a town of 12,000 inhabitants, independent of those in a small surrounding territory, handsomely built, in the European style with fine streets, and large houses two or three stories high, ornamented with porticos. It was the residence of a governor who was subordinate to the General at Serampore.

**Patagonia seized by the British.**  
It appears that John Bull has taken possession of Patagonia. An arrival at New York from Valparaiso, brings the news that Capt. Gardner of H. B. M. navy, and Mr. Hunt, had landed at Cape Gregory Bay, Straits of Magellan, under the pretence of civilizing the Patagonian Indians, and had built a comfortable table house for the winter. Patagonia is a fine country, though occupied by fierce and savage tribes of Indians. It is twice as large as Canada. The climate is somewhat similar to that of England. It fronts on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and commands the entrance of both, at the Straits of Magellan. It is supposed that Great Britain has just put her foot down upon American territory as a conqueror; and how far she intends to go, it is impossible to say.

**New Library of Law and Equity.**  
We have received the first number of this new and valuable publication from the publishers, Messrs. McKinley & Lescur, Harrisburgh, Pa. It contains "A Treatise on the law relating to composition with Creditors; with an appendix, Precedents of Pleadings and Deeds; by Wm. Forsyth, of the Inner Temple," &c., and from the London edition, 1844. Also, A Manual for Law Students, exhibiting courses for the study of conveyancing, of equity, and of common law, with questions on each course. From the London edition. These works, both complete, are comprised in one monthly part of the "Library." The work is handsomely printed, on fine paper, at \$7 per year. We should be happy to submit it to the inspection of our friends of the bar. See Prospects in another column.

"We scarcely pick up a city exchange without our eyes resting on a record of death, caused by drinking cold water when the body was overheated. The best remedy we ever knew, is the prompt application of cloths immersed in hot water and applied to the bowels as warm as the patient can bear it. As the cloths cool, they are to be renewed, and supplied by others. We have known life saved by this simple remedy, and never knew it to fail.—*Ohio Statesman*.

We should apply the heat, or stimuli, *inside*, as well as out; and the best antidote would be African cayenne.

The New York Tribune has a list of 15 deaths caused by the late excessive heat.

Dr. Brewster, the American dentist, lives in Paris in great style. He sports his equipage, coachman, and tiger, and splendid dinner parties. His business is worth 20,000 francs per annum.

We knew the Doctor, long time ago, and have reason to remember him: he spoiled our teeth. Never mind: *à la loubard!*

**NEW WHEAT.**—The Lafayette Standard of the 18th says:—Several lots of New Wheat have already been sold in this market, at prices ranging from 62 to 66 cents. It is immensely heavy and a most excellent article. The crops in this region will be most abundant—far exceeding in quantity and quality those of any previous year.

**APPOINTMENT.**—Ellis Worthington, Esq., of Fort Wayne, Indiana, to be a Commissioner for the State of Massachusetts in the State of Indiana.

**SECRETARY OF STATE.**—The Washington Union of the 17th says that there is not a shadow of a foundation for the rumor that Mr. Buchanan had resigned.

**Canada.**  
THE DEVASTATION OF QUEBEC.—The two fires at Quebec—one on the 25th of May and the other on the 25th of June—have almost swept that city from the face of the earth. In the two fires, at least, 3000 houses were consumed, and 20,000 persons rendered homeless. In the last conflagration 1302 houses were burnt and thirteen blown up.

A communication in the Montreal Courier says: "It is an undoubted fact that shortly after the terrible fire on the 25th of May, a rumor was extensively circulated to the effect that Quebec would be burned up on the 25th of June. In expectation of that event thousands had packed up their furniture, and when the flames did break out, nearly all their furniture was saved."

"It is a remarkable fact that the people generally were struck with a kind of religious awe, and when called upon to assist in subduing the fire, many refused, affirming that such a fire could not be put out by human hands."

Stories approaching the supernatural have been in circulation. Several people have declared that they saw images of angels in the air, surrounded by flames, hovering over the devoted suburb. Singular as this may appear, credence may be placed in the following facts, the probable cause of the story: The air, of course, was highly rarified, and images of objects below—the houses, crosses of steeples, men, and other objects were seen inverted. In fact the lurid sky was a bright mirror in which these objects were reflected—a *mirage*.

Accounts from Montreal, to July 12th, say that the utmost alarm and excitement prevail there, in consequence of the recent attempts at incendiarism, no less than seven having been made within a few days. Fortunately, the fires have, in almost every instance, been extinguished by timely vigilance. The fire companies are constantly on the alert, and several of the engines stand ready horsed all night. In several parts of the city the inhabitants have formed themselves into patrols for the protection of each other's property. Five individuals are in custody, charged with incendiarism.

**The State of Texas.**  
The following is the concluding part of an article in the N. Y. Morning News:

The convention to make the necessary alterations in the Constitution of Texas, in order to adapt its entrance into the Union, assembled on the Fourth, and is no doubt now engaged upon that duty. This Constitution, as amended, must be laid before our Congress at its next session for "final action," when the admission of the new State will be consummated. We see nothing to prevent the election of Senators from Texas, who will come to Washington provisionally authorized to take their seats so soon as the admission becomes complete. There will probably be some delay about her Members of the House of Representatives, as there is no provision in the Annexation Resolutions fixing the number she shall be entitled to. An act of Congress for the purpose, will, we presume, be necessary. Had Texas's bill been adopted as the basis of carrying the measure into effect, two Members might have appeared in Washington on the first Monday of December next, and have taken their seats immediately on the ratification by Congress of the terms which would meanwhile have been arranged between the two governments. There will remain a good deal also to be settled by legislative compromise between Congress and the Legislature of the new State, which might much better have been arranged beforehand. Texas will no doubt take a hard bargain with us for her lands. To allow them to be outside of our general land system, underselling all the rest of the West, will never do. They must be ours—and to make them we shall perhaps have to pay pretty roundly.

However, though Benton's Bill was far the more statesmanlike and prudent measure—as well as calculated to operate a more immediate "immediate annexation,"—since the other has succeeded, by the large aid of that divinity of the goddess, Luck—it is all well. The apprehended dangers, even though they have been necessarily braved, have been successfully escaped. The great measure itself is safe, and that is all that is material. Texas, we repeat, is secure; and so now, as the Razor Bill says, "Who's the next customer?" Shall it be California or Canada?

**Mexico.**  
REVOLUTION AT TABASCO.—By an arrival at New Orleans on the 1st inst., from Campeche, intelligence is received that a revolution broke out at Tabasco on the 12th June, which resulted in the overthrow of the constituted authorities and Central system. From a letter received by a highly respectable commercial house, they learn that the garrison at Tabasco, headed by General Marquez and Colontero and Bruno, declared in favor of the Federal Government and the authorities that figured in 1834, with the exception of Santa Anna, who put down said system at that time. They were successful in the movement, meeting with little or no opposition. The people remained quiet, but the commercial community were dissatisfied with the movement, fearful of its consequences and of the losses they might sustain. A letter to the N. O. Republican from Vera Cruz, dated the 24th ult., says: "Government is marching troops into the interior, no doubt destined for Texas, and every kind of preparation going on for war. They are actively engaged in preparing the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa for a vigorous defence. We shall have war, and of that there is not a shadow of a doubt. Orders have been received here to remove the public archives of Jalapa, which looks rather warlike."

**THE MEXICAN PRISONERS.**—The acting President, General Canales, and ex-Minister of War General Basadre, not accepting the propositions made them by Government, to be expropriated for ten years, have been imprisoned for the same term, the former in the castle of Perote, and the latter in that of San Juan de Ulloa.

**MR. SHANNON ON THE AMERICAN INSTALLMENTS.**—In the Union appears a letter from Ex-Minister Shannon, in relation to the two installments due in April and July, 1844, which have been the subject of many paragraphs. The amount of his revelation is this:—He reached the city of Mexico on the 26th of August, Mr. Voss, the U. S. agent, told him that, after trying in vain to get the money from the Mexican Treasury, he had taken drafts on some of the local treasuries, which he placed for collection with the English house of Taylor, Jamison & Co., who had taken similar drafts for claims of their own. The money was collected, undoubtedly good, and would have been paid but for the revolution. The Mexican government does not pretend that it is released from the payment of these drafts, and will pay as soon as it can get the money. Mr. Shannon was prevented by an illness of two months from writing to his government and giving the exact history of his affair. He doubts the payment of the other installments, now due or hereafter to become due, until the difficulties between the two governments are adjusted, or the United States give Mexico a cudgeling.

**THE POSTAGE LAW.**—The following toast given at a Fourth of July celebration in Little Falls, points out what would be a seeming imperfection in the new Postage Law, except that true love knows no change:

By J. N. Lake, Esq. *The New Postage Law.*—The most magnificent reform of the day. In its operation, all classes of community are benefitted except the lover; his letters continue to go, *dear, dearest, dearest!*

**PRIVILEGES OF POSTMASTERS.**—We have just seen a letter from the office of the Postmaster General, says the N. Y. Tribune under date of July 12, from which we make the following extract:

"When subscribers refuse to take Pamphlets or Newspapers from the office, Postmasters are now as heretofore, required to notify Editors, &c., and may frank letters containing such notice."

The New York Morning News, one of the best papers in the country, is to be much enlarged and typographically improved, on the 21st of August, the commencement of a new volume.

Mr. L. D. Sham, formerly editor of the New Era and the Plebeian, will soon commence a new democratic paper in New York, to be called the Globe.

**Ohio Swindling Bank League.**  
The league of rotten and swindling rag money mills, dignified by the Whigs of the Ohio Legislature by the name of "State Bank and Branches," has been organized at Columbus, Ohio, by the choice of Judge Swan as President, and J. T. Claypool as Secretary. Alfred Kelley, who was the father of the law, and who intended to be the "head devil" of the League, was repudiated by the rest of the gang, as we learn from the Ohio Statesman.

The following article on this subject, we extract from the *New York Morning News*, a paper distinguished above any other for its financial knowledge and ability:

The formation of Banks under the Ohio law progresses rapidly. The following is a table of the old Banks at the date of their last report, and the new ones under the Ohio State Branch:

| Names of Banks.      | Capital.    | Dis.      | Specie. | Cir.      | Depos.  |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Bank of Circleville  | 200,000     | 375,697   | 92,442  | 286,750   | 91,250  |
| Bank of Massillon    | 200,000     | 338,113   | 90,137  | 360,769   | 67,250  |
| Bank of Newark       | 175,416     | 166,757   | 51,925  | 265,703   | 67,250  |
| Bank of Piquette     | 100,000     | 165,210   | 72,127  | 197,609   | 28,250  |
| Bank of Wooster      | 200,000     | 436,773   | 120,857 | 509,417   | 42,941  |
| Bank of Xenia        | 100,000     | 167,355   | 56,052  | 149,482   | 62,510  |
| Chambers Bank        | 300,000     | 743,118   | 157,419 | 304,612   | 72,949  |
| Lafayette Bk. Cin'ty | 100,000     | 102,471   | 74,914  | 198,895   | 25,142  |
| Total old            | \$2,334,922 | 3,444,221 | 735,919 | 2,750,212 | 434,142 |
| Franklin Bk. Cin.    | 1,000,000   |           |         |           |         |
| Franklin Bk. Colum.  | 100,000     |           |         |           |         |
| Exchange Bk.         | 100,000     |           |         |           |         |
| McC & Traders, Cin.  | 100,000     |           |         |           |         |
| Bank of Cleveland    | 100,000     |           |         |           |         |
| Chillicothe Bank     | 100,000     |           |         |           |         |
| Bank of Dayton       | 100,000     |           |         |           |         |
| Bank of Steubenville | 100,000     |           |         |           |         |
| Bank of Delaware     | 100,000     |           |         |           |         |
| Total capital        | \$8,447,130 |           |         |           |         |

The Bank of Xenia has become a Branch, making ten Branches of the Ohio State Bank. The law requires seven only to organize the State Bank, and the remaining three are to be organized by the Board of Commissioners, under the 13th section of the law, notified the different Banks to appoint members of the "Board of Control," which Board is to meet at Columbus on the 15th inst. to organize "State Bank of Ohio." In addition to the above there are some eight or nine independent Banks at going into operation by the deposit of stock in the Branch Bank system will, however, become the favorite with the Bankers whose object is the extension of credits, as the new law offers far less restrictions than the old system. Seventy-two long sections were enacted, for no other purpose than to embody a devious restriction in one section to be neutralized in another section; as for instance, section 8 declares as follows:

"At least thirty per cent. of the capital stock each company shall be paid in gold and silver coin, their equivalent, one half of which thirty per cent. shall be in gold and silver coin, and shall be the actual possession of the company at the time the commencement of its banking business, and the place designated for carrying on such business."

This positive and clear injunction to have and keep 15 per cent. in actual coin runs through seven columns of the law, and effectually lulls the suspicion of the reader, until he comes to the close of the 56 section, when suddenly the following provision thrust in:

"Actual deposits with any solvent Bank or Bank of established credit in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, subject to draw against, at sight, in gold and silver coin, shall be deemed equivalent to gold and silver coin, when used in this act."

These few lines effectually destroy the necessity all the provisions that went before in relation to gold and silver. A "Kite" drawn from any Bank up its agent in Wall street creates a deposit, subject to be drawn against, and although there may be understanding that the credit is not to be used, yet that transaction is "gold and silver coin actually the vaults at the place of business." This is only an instance of the absurd contradictions contained in a law now going into operation to such an alarm extent. The sole object of these Banks will be to push out their credits as speedily as possible, as by doing they will impel larger purchases of goods by the part of the Ohio dealers, and involve a very speedy revision of the law, inasmuch as the currency of the surrounding States is not equal of a corresponding inflation. The currency of Ohio will become redundant as compared with the other and specie will leave the State. The Eastern Bank will have become too cautious to trust such concerns a dollar, and those merchants that sell goods to Ohio dealers for notes payable at their new Banks will meet with severe losses inevitably. The New York Bank were in former years too severely bitten, by trusting Western Banks with collections, to renew such a system with these pestilential Ohio wild cats. The people of Ohio have chosen to take the promises of the Banks as a currency, instead of gold and silver, and the lesson will be a severe one to them. If city dealers wish to avoid sharing their losses, they should take nothing but city acceptances or cash from the Ohio trade.

**A SUSPICIOUS PERSON.**—By the following sketch in the New Orleans Courier, in relation to a person called Doctor Reimbert St. Amand, recently arrested, it would seem that paper money mongers drive less successful speculations at Hayti than in our Irish States. The Courier says:

"Having been exploded in France and England, the Doctor tried his financial schemes in St. Domingo. He circulated paper money manufactured by himself and was fortunate enough to procure in this way at least \$100,000 worth of goods. But the fraud was detected and he was condemned to be shot. The doctor remembered, for the moment, that he was an American citizen. Before sentence, he applied to the U. S. Consul, who immediately wrote to Washington. When the answer was received the sentence had already been pronounced. The Haytian government listened to the representations of the Consul, but the accusation was found to be true, and the sentence was confirmed. (The doctor died, and the President's signature was necessary to every death-warrant. Piquet succeeded to the chief magistracy, and signified his elevation by a general act of amnesty, of which the doctor took the benefit. To these accidents he owes his life, his arrival at New Orleans and his arrest by the police as a suspicious person. A judicial process will probably finish the biography of the doctor, who made his debut here with an humble appeal to the generosity of his brother physicians and merchants."

**GENERAL JACKSON'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.**—The Washington Union contains an extract of a letter from Nashville to a gentleman in Washington city, informing him of the public record of General Jackson's last will and testament.

"He commended by giving his body to the dust, whence it came, his soul to God that gave it, &c., devoting his estate, first to the payment of two debts, viz: out of \$85,000, the interest, borrowed of General Plache, of New Orleans; another of \$10,000, with interest, borrowed of Blair & Rives; and the balance to his son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., with the exception of a few servants, to his grandchildren.

"The sword presented him by the State of Tennessee, he gives to A. J. Donelson, (his nephew,) now charge d'affaires at Texas. The sword presented him at N. Orleans, he leaves to Andrew Jackson Collier, the son of his old friend, Gen. Collier. The sword presented him at Philadelphia, he leaves to his grandson and namesake. The sword and pistols which he carried through the British